

Universiti Teknologi MARA

IoT Based Human Comfort Index Monitoring System

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the features of Internet of Things (IoT) in addressing the problem of a comfort in living spaces also monitoring and maintaining the condition of a small living spaces such as small office room, small reading room or a single bedroom. Sometimes the room is too cold or maybe the light is too bright that it can disturb the individual daily activities especially during at work. This could slow down the productivity of a human performance making it hard for the person to give a full concentration in fulfilling their task. This thesis purpose is to design and develop prototype a human comfort automation system so that it can provide a comfortable and a healthy place for people to live in. This project will use a few sensors which these sensors will calculate the values of light level (lux), temperature (°C), humidity (%), pressure (hPa) and altitude (m). All the values from the sensors will then be taken to perform some calculations to get the actual Thermal Comfort and Visual comfort values. And from these comfort values, the main values which is the Human Comfort Index can be determine. The result from this study can be applied and used in any occupied building spaces in order to achieve a pleasant and comfy environment.

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT.....	v
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	9
1.1 BACKGROUND STUDY	9
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	10
1.3 AIM	11
1.4 OBJECTIVE.....	11
1.5 SCOPE	11
1.6 SIGNIFICANCE	12
Chapter 2: Literature Review.....	13
2.1 INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)	13
2.1.1 THE IoT VALUE CHAIN	14
2.2 HUMAN COMFORT	15
2.2.1 THERMAL COMFORT	16
2.2.2 VISUAL COMFORT.....	21
2.2.3 HUMAN COMFORT INDEX SUBSYSTEM (<i>HCI Engine</i>).....	24
2.3 HUMAN COMFORT CONTROL SYSTEM.....	25
2.3.1 SENSOR	25
2.3.2 THERMAL COMFORT SENSOR	26
2.3.3 VISUAL COMFORT SENSOR.....	26
2.4 MICRO CONTROLLER UNIT (MCU) DEVICES.....	26
2.4.1 ARDUINO UNO	27
2.4.2 NODEMCU ESP8266	28
2.4.3 SAMSUNG ARTIK™ 020	29
2.5 RELATED WORK REVIEW	30
2.5.1 Assessment of Thermal Comfort: A Study at Closed and Ventilated Call Centre (Ismail, Jusoh, Makhtar, Zakaria, Zainudin, Omar & Ghani, 2010)	30
2.5.2 Review on visual comfort in office buildings and influence of daylight in productivity (Carli, Giuli* & Zecchin, 2008)	31

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND STUDY

Internet of Things (IoT) is a proposed development of the Internet in which it connects everyday objects to certain network connectivity and so, it allows the objects to send and receive data from the network connectivity itself. With this new development, these devices are intelligently interconnected and creates a new form of communication between objects and people, and among the devices itself. Thus, this interconnection between devices or object helps us humans (people) make it easier, save electricity, have more security and enhances the safety of property. This type of communication is the basic that drives the growth of automation technology in home and technology industries (Abdulrahmana, Isiwekpenia, Surajudeen-Bakindea, & Otuozea, 2016).

The realm of the traditional desktop will be out of reach once the next era of computing is generated. In the IoT paradigm, everyday objects around us will be connected through a certain network. While Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and sensor network technologies will have to try their best to meet this new challenge in which information and communication systems are secretly incorporated into the environment. Thus, it creates a vast amount of data which must be stored, processed and presented in a much smooth, efficient and clearly interpretable form. Nowadays, computing has been providing us with virtual infrastructure which includes integration of analytic tools, visualization platforms and client delivery. Fortunately, computing also combined monitoring and storage devices. Businesses and users can now access applications on demand from anywhere throughout the world using the end-to-end service provisioning which was offered by Cloud Computing (Gubbi, Buyyab, Marusic, & Palaniswami, 2013)

By utilizing the information from IoT into the housing industry and buildings, the smart home and building is created where there are built-in sensors that are attached to household or in the building. It will be attached to a certain place depends on what kind of problem that we are trying to ease it.